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### III.—NOTES ON PLACIDUS.

P. 9, 9 (Deuerling). *Arceram* vehiculum in arcae modum *confixum*, *non utique plastrum*, *id est carrum*. Comparing Gellius 20, 1, 29 *arcera* autem vocabatur plastrum tectum undique et munitum, we may correct the text of Placidus thus: *arceram* vehiculum: in arcae modum *convexum munitumque plastrum*, *id est carrum*.

P. 11, 7. Deuerling reads *Aeruscans*, aes minutum [colligens.] *Accurate*† construens. *Colligens* is an addition of Müller's, which, although it helps out the first three words of the text, makes nonsense of the last two. The MSS. give *aeruscans* (or *aeruscus*), aes minutum accurate construens (or *colligens*). Comparing Paulus p. 24 *aeruscare*, aera undique, id est pecunias, colligere, it would seem natural to suppose that two glosses have, in the text of Placidus, been made out of one, which should run *Aeruscans*, *aes minutum accurate construens*.

P. 12, 16. s. v. *agoniae*. Hostiarum autem [immolatione] deos aequos fieri, id est propitios, *praeter antiquos agebant*. Perhaps *preces antiquae significant*.

P. 14, 1. *Bardum*, hebetem, stolidum, *brutum*. So Deuerling: but the MSS. give stolidum *bretendum*. The corrupt *bretendum* may stand for *Graece βραδόν*: Paulus p. 34 *bardus* . . . trahitur . . . a Graeco quod illi βραδόνς dicunt; comp. Nonius p. 10.

P. 22, 23. *Cis Rhenum*, citra (so rightly Deuerling for *intra*) Rhenum; *coniecturae factae*. Here two glosses have apparently been confused into one; the second should run *confecturae*, σφαγμί. *Confector* (see the Dictt.) is used by Suetonius in the sense of a slaughterer, and *confectorarius* and *confecturarius* are quoted from inscriptions.

P. 24, 5. *Coicere*, conicere, coercere. So Deuerling. The Corsianus alone has *coicere* at the beginning of the note, and for *conicere* it reads *coijcere*, while the Hamburg MS. has *coniescere*. From these indications I conjecture that the gloss should run thus: *coinquere, compescere, coercere*. Paulus p. 65 *coinquere, coercere*.

P. 25, 4. *Conlocare*, deputare. Surely *conlucare*. Paulus p. 37 *conlucare* dicebant cum profanae silvae rami deciderentur officientes lumini.

P. 25, 7. *Caesditum*, creditum. For *caesditum* Deuerling rightly prints *caesicium*: for *creditum* Christ writes *cretatum*: would not *candidum* be better? Nonius p. 539 *caesicium* linteolum dicitur purum et *candidum*.

P. 28, 2. *Conivolis*, crebro nutantibus. *Conivolis* was introduced, no doubt rightly, by Kettner, from Paulus p. 61, *conivoli oculi sunt in angustum coacti coniventibus palpebris*. The MSS. of Placidus give *conibus*. But for *crebro nutantibus*, which is the reading of the *liber glossarum*, the MSS. of Placidus have *crevro-nitātibus*, which may stand for *crebro nictantibus*. See Löwe, Prodomus Glossariorum p. 15, where a gloss *conivolis* frequenter nutantibus is rightly corrected into *frequenter nictantibus*.

P. 28, 19. *Cassae* aerumnae. I conjecture *casses*, *araneae*. Servius on Aen. 11, 105 vestimenta araneorum *casses* dicimus. Schol. Bern. Georg. 4, 247 notandum araneorum texta *casses* dicta, cum *casses* proprie dicantur quidam sinus ex modico reti facti qui . . . feras decipiunt.

P. 30, 5. *Caltulum* cinguli genus, a coacto loro caltulae. So Deuerling, but the MSS. readings are as follows: *caltulum* a coacto lare (or loro) calte (or *calce*). Now it is true that Isidore 19, 33, 4 says *caltulum* a coacto loro dictum; but Nonius p. 548 has the words *caltulam* et *crocotulam* utrumque a generibus florum translatus *caltae* et *croci*. It is therefore not improbable, considering that the manuscripts of Placidus have *calte*, not *caltulae*, that the gloss both in Placidus and Isidore should run *caltulum vocatum a colore caltae*; the words *a coacto loro* or *lare* standing for *vocatum a colore*.

P. 38, 20. *Echo* Graecum nomen est. Est autem imago vocis quae in concavis locis resultat offensa ac resonat . . . *Appellatus est autem ut Herculem, Liberum patrem, Castorem et Pollucem pagani dicunt*. The last part of this gloss has evidently nothing to do with Echo; some god or hero in the masculine gender is required, who may be placed in the same category with Hercules, Liber, Castor and Pollux. The hero is probably Aeneas, spelt *Eneas*: Servius Aen. 6, 134, *bis Stygios innare lacus*, modo et post mortem; quod autem dicit Ovidius Aeneam inter deos relatum, non mirum est. Nam, ut supra diximus, necesse est etiam relatorum inter deos apud inferos esse simulacra, ut *Herculis, Liberi patris, Castoris et Pollucis*. Horace Epist. 2, 1, 5, mentions *Romulus et Liber pater et cum Castore Pollux*, and soon after Hercules, in the same connection.

P. 50, 1. *Gnarificationum* sermonum. So Deuerling from the *liber glossarum*: but the manuscripts of Placidus give *gnaricantionum*, for which we should perhaps read *gnarigationum*. Paulus p. 95 *gnarigavit* significat apud Livium *narravit*.

P. 58, 16. *In mundo*, in expedito vel ad manum, in procinctu. Here two glosses are probably confused, the second of which began with *in procinctu*. For *in mundo* is by no means synonymous with *in procinctu*, and Paulus p. 109 has separate notes on the two phrases.

P. 59, 9. *Iurgio*, incursatione. Surely *iurgio*, *iuris actione*. Paulus p. 103 *iurgatio*, iuris actio.

P. 59, 11. *In burim*, in curvationem. Deuerling suggests that *in burim* should be corrected into *imburvum*; there is however no need for this; see Servius and Philargyrius on Georg. 1, 170 domatur in burim.

P. 59, 22. *Iactatus*, inductus, captus. *Lactatus*: Paulus p. 117 *laci*t, unde *lactat*. Nonius p. 16 *lacture* est inducere vel mulcere, velle decipere.

P. 66, 24. *Magmentum* . . . Cornutus, quicquid *mactatur*, id est quicquid distrahitur. For *mactatur* the MSS. of Placidus give *mactus*, whence it is possible that the true reading is *quicquid macitur*, id est quicquid distrahitur.

P. 67, 7. *Manas*, malas, maxillas. Probably a confusion of two glosses, the first of which began *manas* or *manias* (comp. Festus p. 128 s. v. *manias*) and the second *malas*, maxillas.

P. 79, 23. *Sublevit*, subiunxit, a liniendo. *Subunxit*, a *linendo*? *Subunctio* is quoted in the lexicons from Caelius Aurelianus.

P. 84, 4. *Tabes*, cruor, sanguis. This gloss seems to be a corrupted abbreviation of a note in which *tabus*, *cruor*, and *sanguis* were distinguished: Schol. Veron. Aen. 8, 106 Asper: *cruor* proprie dicitur, nam quamdiu in corpore est, *sanguis* est, cum fluit *cruor*, cum exiit *tabus* est.

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